# Confirmation of the presence of *Zizeeria karsandra* (Lepidoptera, Lycaenidae) on Rhodes Island, Greece

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**Abstract.** The rediscovery of the butterfly *Zizeeria karsandra* (Moore, 1865) on the island of Rhodos, Greece, 60 years after its first observation, is presented.

**Samenvatting**. De herontdekking van de vlinder *Zizeeria karsandra* (Moore, 1865) op het eiland Rhodos, Griekenland, 60 jaar na zijn eerste observatie, wordt gepresenteerd.

**Résumé**. La redécouverte du papillon Zizeeria karsandra (Moore, 1865) sur l'île de Rhodos, en Grèce, est présentée 60 ans après sa première observation.

Key words: *Lycaenids* – Faunistics – Observation record.

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## Introduction

Zizeeria karsandra (Moore, 1865) (Lycaenidae) is a minute lycaenid butterfly occurring on the north coast of Africa (E. Algeria, Tunisia and Libya), SE Turkey, Cyprus, Malta and Greece (Rhodos and Kriti) reaching southern Asia and Australia (Makris 2003).



Fig. 1. Zizeeria karsandra on the ground, Rhodos, 7<sup>st</sup> November 2019. © Matt Berry.

A long lasting and troubling controversy over its actual presence in Greece (and Europe) was settled only very recently. The species was mentioned for the first time for Greece by Beuret (1955), with two specimens collected from two different locations on the south side of the island of Kriti (Crete) (Anastassiu *et al.* 2010). The species was also reported from the island of Rhodos by Bender (1963), without voucher specimen. Later, Pamperis confirmed the record from Kriti, based on photographic material (Pamperis 1997, 2009). Despite Rhodos being rather well explored for lepidoptera, all searches for *Z. karsandra* turned out negative and no other record exists for Rhodos since. To make things more problematic, Anastassiu *et al.* (2010), after dozens of trips to Kriti were

not able to confirm its presence there and comment that 'the existence of this species in Greece is highly improbable' and Pamperis's observations from Kriti are 'puzzling'. The case of the presence of *Z. karsandra* on Rhodos was equally doubted. Cuvelier & Mølgaard (2012), summarising the butterfly records of Dodecannisos islands, while arguing that a confirmation for Kriti is needed 'from an independent source', conclude that the presence of the species on Rhodos is 'very doubtful'. Only very recently, Rowings & Cuvelier (2018), reconfirmed Pamperis's observations from Kriti, putting an end to this unfortunate situation and Viborg (2019) presented voucher specimens and additional information. Our observations from the island of Rhodos conclusively confirm the presence of *Z. karsandra* in Greece.

## Results

On November 1<sup>st</sup>, 2018, on the NE side of Rhodos Island, a small population of Zizeeria karsandra was observed, photographed and identified in the field by M.B. Only two individuals were seen, flying or on the ground. On a second visit, one week later, members of the same population were again on the wing. Due to the low number of observed individuals, no specimen was removed from the population and no exact coordinates are provided. Zizeeria karsandra was flying with individuals of Chilades trochylus (Freyer 1845). On November 7<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> 2019, under favourable climatic conditions of sunshine and 24ºC, M.B. visited again the location and observed one female laying eggs on a seedling of an unidentified plant species. More than that, an additional individual that could be a member of a different (sub-)population, was observed in a location 4.5 km further north.

### Discussion

The presence of *Z. karsandra* on the island of Rhodos is confirmed, 50 years after the first observation of Bender at 1958. Cuvelier & Mølgaard (2012) provided an updated overview of the butterflies of the Dodecannisos islands, counting 50 verified records for Rhodos. Galanos (2014)

adds two more species rising the number to 52 and our record rises the number to 53.



Fig. 2. Habitat of *Zizeeria karsandra*, Rhodos, 23<sup>rd</sup> November 2018. © Matt Berry.

More than that, the presence of *Z. karsandra* in Greece and in Europe, should now be considered firmly confirmed, with known populations occurring in two Aegean islands, Rhodos and Kriti. Two main factors led to the doubt of the records of *Z. karsandra* in Greece. Firstly, there was a lack of voucher specimens, except Beuret's from Kriti, for which a case of mislabelling has been suspected by Anastassiu *et al.* (2010). Pamperis's attitude in presenting his records through a photograph or giving obscure localities, refusing to ever collect any specimens can understandably lead to questions concerning the credibility of some of his records. Although we understand how such a stand can generate unease, we acknowledge Pamperis's position.

Another factor which has made the doubt of the species occurrence on the Aegean islands understandable to a certain degree is the biogeographic factor. *Zizeeria karsandra* is absent from the area of SW Anatolia (Turkey), while being very common on Cyprus and SE Anatolia (Makris 2003). Should the species be present on Rhodos and Kriti, then a distributional gap of several hundred kilometres between the two Aegean islands and the core area of the species would be created, which for a lowland species like *Z. karsandra* would be highly problematic (Anastassiu *et al.* 2010, Cuvelier & Mølgaard 2012).

The Greek populations of Z. karsandra are very isolated from the core distribution area of the species in the Middle East. The newly discovered population on the island of Rhodos should be targeted for long term conservation, regarding threats and protection. The preliminary studies on the biology of the population of Kriti (Rowlings & Cuvelier 2018, Viborg 2019) indicate a complex biological cycle with many generations per year, dispersal events triggered by unfavourable climatic conditions (lack of moist ground, absence/presence of green plants, etc.). This is most probably the reason why, on several visits made during the present year in spring and summer, we were not able to locate any adults of the Rhodos population. Further research should be undertaken to study in detail the biological cycle of Z. karsandra on the two Aegean islands.

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